

1 **I. DISCUSSION**

2 A court must dismiss a second or successive petition that raises the same grounds as
3 a prior petition. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(1). A court must also dismiss a second or successive
4 petition raising a new ground unless the petitioner can show that 1) the claim rests on a new
5 constitutional right, made retroactive by the United States Supreme Court or 2) the factual
6 basis of the claim was not previously discoverable through due diligence, and these new facts
7 establish by clear and convincing evidence that but for the constitutional error, no reasonable
8 factfinder would have found the applicant guilty of the underlying offense. 28 U.S.C. §
9 2244(b)(2)(A)-(B). However, it is not the district court that decides whether a second or
10 successive petition meets these requirements; the Petitioner must first file a motion with the
11 appropriate court of appeals to be authorized to file a second or successive petition with the
12 district court.

13 Section 2244 (b)(3)(A) provides: "Before a second or successive application permitted
14 by this section is filed in the district court, the applicant shall move in the appropriate court of
15 appeals for an order authorizing the district court to consider the application." In other words,
16 Petitioner must obtain leave from the Ninth Circuit before he can file a second or successive
17 petition in district court. See Felker v. Turpin, 518 U.S. 651, 656-657 (1996). This Court must
18 dismiss any second or successive petition unless the Court of Appeals has given Petitioner
19 leave to file the petition because a district court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction over a second
20 or successive petition. Greenawalt v. Stewart, 105 F.3d 1268, 1277 (9th Cir. 1997).

21 Because the current petition was filed after April 24, 1996, the provisions of the
22 Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 apply to Petitioner's current petition.
23 Lindh v. Murphy, 521 U.S. 320, 327 (1997). Petitioner makes no showing that he has obtained
24 prior leave from the Ninth Circuit to file his successive petition attacking the conviction. That
25 being so, this Court has no jurisdiction to consider Petitioner's renewed application for relief
26 under Section 2254 and must dismiss the petition. See Greenawalt, 105 F.3d at 1277. If
27 Petitioner desires to proceed in bringing this petition for writ of habeas corpus, he must file for
28 leave to do so with the Ninth Circuit. See 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3).

1 **II. RECOMMENDATION**

2 Accordingly, the Court HEREBY RECOMMENDS the habeas corpus petition be
3 DISMISSED as successive.

4 This Findings and Recommendation is submitted to the assigned United States District
5 Court Judge, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. section 636 (b)(1)(B) and Rule 304 of the
6 Local Rules of Practice for the United States District Court, Eastern District of California.
7 Within thirty (30) days after the date of service of this Findings and Recommendation, any
8 party may file written objections with the Court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a
9 document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and
10 Recommendation." Replies to the Objections shall be served and filed within fourteen (14)
11 days after service of the Objections. The Finding and Recommendation will then be submitted
12 to the District Court for review of the Magistrate Judge's ruling pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636
13 (b)(1)(c). The parties are advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may
14 waive the right to appeal the Order of the District Court. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th
15 Cir. 1991).

16 IT IS SO ORDERED.

17 Dated: September 14, 2011

18 1s/ Michael J. Seng
19 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28